

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON Editor

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY MARCH 31

"THE YELLOW YANKEES!"

A few years ago, Lord Northcliffe, while still plain Mr. Alfred Harmsworth, crossed over to the United States, took a look at us and exclaimed: "The white Chinese!" The expression, coming from "the greatest living Englishman"—according to forty different newspapers, and Harmsworth, himself, alone knows how many magazines and other publications—rather shocked some people; and, to use a form of speech which would be best understood in Fleet Street, the pale young prohibitionist "sort of knocked 'em off their feet." That was a little before the average American woke up to a realization of the fact that the Chinese are a rather remarkable, and a very wonderful people; that China is a rather remarkable, and a very wonderful country. But the phrase stuck and it rather tickled some of the jokesmiths and comic supplement people; because, you see, Uncle Sam has always had his growth of spinach decorating his chin, and it improved the picture to carry his back-hair down in a queue. Since then, the Chinese have discarded the queue, as they have cast off, and forever, many conservative customs which they had continued through centuries whose number dazes and bewilders the inquiring mind.

If Lord Northcliffe had any justification for calling us "the white Chinese," have we not ten times more justification in turning around and "passing the chip" to China. "The White Chinese!" "The Yellow Yankees!" See what they are doing over in Peking and in Shanghai; in Hankow, Nanking and Canton; and then ask yourself if the Chinese do not out-Yankee anything that ever came out of Connecticut?

It has taken a few years and many expensive lessons to teach the average American voter that government when sifted right to the bottom is very much a matter of business; that it pays a good citizen to consider political questions much as he would consider any matter relating to the vocation at which he earns either his daily bread or his six-cylinder touring car.

China went Republican only a couple of years ago. Why, the smoke from the little affair of Wuchang, October, 1911, hardly seems to have more than just blown over our heads. Only the other day we read about the ratification by all the Chinese people of Yuan's election as President; and, with the Five-Power money group holding back foreign loans, one might have been justified in coming to the conclusion that Yuan would have a hard job sitting on the Chinese lid. At the start of the very best popular governments, usually, most of the time is spent in fighting over the spoils of victory, the plums of patronage; and yet, a dispatch tells us that Yuan and his cabinet have made quite a respectable start in organizing upon a modern business footing the young Chinese Republic. The Chinese seem to be one and all engaged in figuring how to capitalize their country and themselves. They are entering without hesitation into progressive schemes of mixed governmental and corporate ownership, which would cause, possibly, even Mr. Bryan or Ex-Mayor Shanks of Indianapolis to gasp and open their eyes and wonder if these things could be done.

The Standard Oil arrangement to boost oil fields of admittedly enormous wealth is but one individual instance of a definite policy of sheer governmental and national commercialism. The Chinese seem to have taken to this policy with an ease at once astonishing and full of promise. How comes it? The answer is very plain. It has been staring us in the face for years. We might have seen it in the way these patient people have developed every ramification of business to the finest point of expert efficiency. We might have seen their strong resemblance in characteristic traits to the "Down East" Yankee of anecdote and of earlier actuality. Mark Twain's, or John Hay's astute New Englander is possibly becoming as rare a fossil as the Pterodactyl or the Nestor parrot. But we can give a cheery "howdy" to the Yellow Yankees of Asia, our republican brothers in the Far East.

EXAMPLES OF CIVIC SPIRIT.

When one hundred business men who comprised the two parties which left Honolulu yesterday bearing messages of good will from Oahu and from all of Hawaii can find the time and bear the expense of the missions they are undertaking it is a pretty good refutation of the charge oftentimes made that the average American is too busily engaged in the task of piling up dollars to give any attention to the finer things in life. The pilgrims to Japan will be gone for two months and will travel approximately ten thousand miles when they have finished the pleasant task of conveying the tidings of friendship from the people of Hawaii to the people of Nippon. Few of those making this trip will benefit personally as a result of this journey beyond the pleasure they will enjoy from the well-planned outing, but it is safe to say that the Territory as a whole will profit in a way that cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. And not only will Hawaii benefit, but the entire United States as well, for there is no doubt but as a result of the excursion the Japanese will come to know Americans more intimately and to realize more fully than before that the United States is not a land where persons are persecuted because of race, color or creed, as might be inferred from legislation such as that recently enacted in California.

And in the same way the mission of the Ad Club Boosters to Kani is of great importance. It is such excursions as these, made up as they are of representative men, that wipe out boundary lines and make us feel, as we properly should, that we are of one big community, all working together for the common good, realizing that the development of one section materially adds to the general good.

Also it is encouraging to note that this feeling is becoming so general throughout the Territory, and that the axe is indeed buried beyond resurrection.

GOVERNMENT BY CHILDREN.

The fiscal ideas advanced by the supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu are startling. The ruling idea on the part of our city dads seems to be how they can pad the payrolls rather than how they can give the most service for the dwindling funds available.

In caucus they have stated frankly that the law is all wrong. "If property valuations are insufficient to maintain the present government machine complete, raise the tax rate!"

Such an opinion emanating from Huerta would seem perfectly reasonable. As the mature judgment of the elected servants of an American commonwealth, the child-like faith in their own ability to squeeze water out of a stone is both bizarre and refreshing. If the law forbids the municipal government spending money that it hasn't got, ask the Governor to convene the legislature in special session so that the wicked, nasty laws can be repealed!

In all the history of organized government in Hawaii has there ever been anything half so absurd?

This Territory is facing a financial crisis. It is not one of our own making but it is a crisis, nevertheless. The supervisors have work to do and they must do it like men, not like children. The City and County of Honolulu must retrench and live within its income.

ROTATION SYSTEM PROVES FAILURE.

The method of rotation at work, as agreed to and practised by employees of the Washington navy yard, in order to save every man his job and give all of them some time and pay, not proving practicable and working also disadvantage to the better workmen, the Washington navy yard proposes to put its working force on a normal average working basis. This will mean that about fifty, and not more than seventy-five, workmen will lose their positions out of a total number of 2600 on the pay roll.

The new order of things will start early in April. Men will be dismissed one, two or more at a time, as conditions warrant dispensing with their services. Such men, if they continue as navy yard workers or in kindred trades, will find their dismissal rather an order of exile from Washington, as there is little or no work of the same or similar nature to be found in the National Capital.

Since last fall it has been evident that the work of the navy yard would be slack. At that time the workers, through the influence of their union, reached an agreement, subscribed to by the navy yard authorities, to lay off work in rotation, so as to provide employment for those who might otherwise have been discharged. With no prospect of increased work for the navy yard, and the winter rigors having been passed, the navy yard authorities are disposed to put the force on a normal average working basis, eliminating the men whose services can best be spared.

The rotation system has operated only at the Washington navy yard with any show of success. That it has worked at all, it is said, is only because of the close social relation existing among the men, the strength of their union, and the fact that there is no work elsewhere in Washington for men who would be willing to leave or might be dismissed from the navy yard service.

That the working of the system is not entirely satisfactory, at least to the management of the navy yard, is demonstrated by the prospect of dismissals. It is believed that many of the more proficient workmen will be glad to see a change in the system which will give them full time at work, although it means that some of their associates must leave town to find other occupation.

In large cities other than Washington not even the workmen are in favor of the system. It has failed utterly to work to anybody's satisfaction. Proficient workmen, rotating in laying off at work, found themselves with time on their hands when they much preferred to be at work rather than wasting their pay in the pursuits that come with idleness. Such found work elsewhere, it is understood, where they could have full time.

The result was that the navy yards were deprived of the services of the best workmen, leaving on the pay rolls those who might otherwise have been among the dismissals had the rotation system not been in vogue. So the system has not proven satisfactory either to good workmen or wise management, being an impracticable economic system and working injustice to efficient workers.

THE HOUSE RESPECTS ITSELF.

That was a most creditable and inspiring spectacle in the house when Republicans joined Democrats in applauding Speaker Clark's denial of the charge ascribing unfairness and dishonesty to him in the discharge of his official duties. All alike knew that the charge was untrue, and all improved the opportunity to testify to respect for an official whom they believed to be entirely worthy of that feeling. The Republican leader of the house—a stout and capable partisan, but always a fair fighter—was foremost on his side in expressing the sentiment that prevailed on both sides.

Equally creditable and inspiring, too, was the spectacle that followed, when a member of the bull moose party—overcome, probably, by suddenly aroused memories of old differences—applied to former Speaker Cannon the charge Speaker Clark had just repelled as to himself. The house would not have it; and the foremost in protest were Democrats—men who had fought Mr. Cannon on many questions and in many ways, and had felt his steel many times, but objected vigorously now to an imputation upon his integrity while he occupied the Speaker's chair.

Mistakes are possible to a Speaker counting the house on a division, and probably some have been made. At such a time there is much confusion in the chamber. Members eager to be recognized shift their places. Others hastily summoned from the cloakrooms or the corridors crowd into the picture unceremoniously. "One more in the affirmative, Mr. Speaker," is followed by "One more in the negative, Mr. Speaker," and the two announcements in a division over all important matter are likely to be made many times.

But it is quite another thing to charge that a Speaker has deliberately falsified the record—has counted too many, or refused to count those in sight, on a given proposition. That is a very grave matter, as Mr. Clark stated; and he acted in the proper spirit toward himself as well as toward the house in repelling the charge as he did.

Too many men—unfortunately some of them educated and in good positions—give ear too readily to chatter about congress and individual members of that body intended to discredit them. They make no investigations. They are not themselves familiar with congressional methods, and may not have a single personal acquaintance among men in congressional commission. They simply repeat what they hear, and without knowledge of its source, or thought of the consequences.

In this way such men, sometimes in thoughtlessness, become mere tools for scandal factories. They peddle yarns which no man of credit or influence should be willing to touch with a forty-foot pole, and, more than that, encourage men of a lower order to the same indulgence.

ALASKA RAILROAD TO BE GREAT AID.

When President Wilson signed the bill providing \$35,000,000 for the construction of railroads in Alaska he thereby marked the turn in the national policy for this land of stored wealth from repression to development. The treatment of Alaska has long been under criticism for its restraint of private ownership and the holding of its valuable rights, like those in the coal lands, away from settlement and use. The justification lies in the fact that the government may now control the opening of the stores of coal, which are believed to be extensive, in the interest of the people—a policy that appears wise by contrast to the fate of the anthracite beds of the eastern United States. Alaska has had two large items of production, the output of the fish canneries, which had a value in 1911 of \$14,593,000, and the yield of the gold mines, \$16,853,000, in the same year. Her production of copper was five times as great in 1911 as in 1910, and this fact is of value just now in showing the effect of railroad building, as it was the tapping of a copper region by the rails that caused the copper increase. The coal regions await the government's action in developing them.

The railroad bill is novel in the United States in being the first direct venture in government building on any large scale. It is denied significance in the way of committing the federal government to ownership and operation of railroads by the fact that it is only a part of the government effort to open new resources which private capital would not undertake unless given rights that tended to monopoly of the wealth expected to result. The battle between the government and private interests had begun and there were charges that the capitalists were getting possession of all the ways of outlet, when the Wilson administration grappled the problem and proposed the government building of the railroad. It is supposed that 1000 miles of road may be built for the amount appropriated; not all that Alaska will need, but certainly ample to test the government's policy of development. President Wilson was justified in the little speech of gratification with which he laid down the pen that completed the enactment.

A San Francisco parson proved, to his own satisfaction, not long ago that there is no Hell. Little enough he knows about it! The local financial situation is a pretty good imitation.

EXPENSIVE LESSON FOR HONOLULU.

There is no doubt but the committee to be appointed by the Oahu Central Committee will find but little trouble in bringing to light the useless waste of thousands of dollars which the supervisors have been responsible for within the past year or more. Had those directing the expenditure of this wasted money been possessed of the business sense required in the conduct of the smallest private business enterprise there would be no need for an investigation now, Honolulu would not be facing the problem of curtailing its budget, department work would not be muddled and the city would have the streets and roads which its expenditures should rightfully entitle it.

For months, with a law to back them up, the progressive citizens of Honolulu have argued and protested, appealed and urged the supervisors to give them the privilege of building their own roads and streets, bearing the cost under the frontage tax system and without a burden to the entire city. They have been met with delay after delay, every obstacle which a power-mad crowd of politicians could devise to delay the carrying into force of a law which meant so much for the improvement of Honolulu has been thrown in their way. To allow the property owners to provide for their own street improvements would probably take away from the supervisors some of their patronage, they thought; a prodigious waste of money might be stopped and some of their henchmen might be deprived of the opportunity of delving into the barrel.

Not until they were brought up with a sharp turn, with bankruptcy facing the county, did they think of the economy which they are now trying to carry out. They had ample warning more than a year ago when they started on their career of what has proved to be wild extravagance. As is usual in cases of municipal mismanagement by politicians, it is the city that is now suffering from this supervisory debacle.

But the citizens and property owners whose money has been wasted are at last awakening, an accounting is to be had and while probably the money uselessly squandered will not be recovered, the lesson of the absolute necessity of having our municipal affairs conducted by men who understand business methods instead of politicians will become so indelibly impressed upon the public mind that no time will be lost in putting capable men in charge of the city government.

NEW SOUL TEST.

Among the many new fads which theorists have devised to reconstruct the world, none seems more astonishing than that of a learned musician who has discovered that marital harmony depends solely upon the proper relation of the voices of the married. Thus, we are told that a soprano should only marry a tenor, and a contralto only a basso. We are also told that while tenors are good mixers, cordial, sympathetic and excellent business men, contraltos make the best mothers, live longer and are more honest, true and dependable.

It is sincerely to be hoped that this theory is false, for it betokens an immense amount of misery in the world. As is well known, the crop of tenors is exceedingly short. Von Bulow once said that a tenor voice was a disease. There certainly are not tenors enough to supply the sopranos with husbands, for the high singing voice is most common among women. If bassos must only marry contraltos their lot is hard, seeing that there are so few contraltos, which is a great pity if they are more "honest, true and dependable," and by long odds the best mothers.

Now it is a fact which any census will demonstrate, that the sopranos and bassos are in the great majority, and this refers not to professionals, but to the ordinary person for whom the musical theorist has issued his dictum. The true soul test is in loving and trusting and using some common sense. The world has gotten along very well on this plan, in spite of the divorce evil, and is likely to do so for a good many generations to come.

THE PASSING HOUR.

What Hawaii is particularly in need of is more intensive agriculture and less intensive politics. The political yield per crop, per acre, per ton or per annum, or figured any way you like, never added one dollar's worth of beans, poi or salt to the territorial exchequer. The modern philosopher who said that it is not the love of money, but the love of office that is the root of all evil had the proper conception of the situation.

"If at first you don't succeed try, try again," seems to be Jeff McCann's right Bower in the euchre game they have recently been playing with him in the federal court.

It is significant that the Democratic Territorial Central Committee waited until Governor Pinkham left town before attempting to agree upon the manner in which they want the patronage distributed in Hawaii.

Mayor Fern's sacred rights are again infringed upon. Some unfeeling materialistic lawmaker has suggested that Honolulu can afford to dispense with the services of the Royal Hawaiian Band.

That Hawaii always holds a charm for the one who has once lived in the Paradise of the Pacific is evidenced in the return of Edward Best after an absence of twenty-eight years.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market Quotations

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION.
(Island Produce Only) March 27, 1914.

Eggs and Poultry.		Cucumbers, doz.	
Fresh Eggs	30 @ 35	Green Peas, lb.	10 @ 10
Hens	27 @ 30	Peppers, Bell, lb.	8 @ 10
Roosters	30 @ 35	Peppers, Chile, lb.	5 @ 7
Broilers	35 @ 40	Blacks, lb.	5 @ 6
Turkeys	32 @ 45	Tomatoes, lb.	6 @ 10
Ducks, Muscovy	35 @ 35	Turnips, white, lb.	2 @ 3
Ducks, Hawaiian, doz.	5.60	Turnips, yellow, lb.	3 @ 3
Live Stock—Live Weight.		Fresh Fruit.	
Hogs, 100-150 lbs.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	Bananas, Chinese bunch.	40 @ 50
Hogs, 150 lbs and over.	11 @ 11	Bananas, cooking, bunch	75 @ 1.00
Steers	7 @ 7	Figs, 100	80 @ 80
Calves	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2	Grapes, Isabella, lb.	8 @ 8
Cows	6 @ 6	Oranges, Hawaiian, 100	1.25 @ 1.25
Sheep	6 @ 6	Limes, Mexican, 100	85 @ 1.00
Dressed Weight.		Pineapples, ton	825 @ 825
Pork	17 @ 17	Strawberries, lb.	15 @ 20
Mutton	10 @ 10	Beans, Dried.	
Beef	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	Lima, cwt.	5.40 @ 5.50
Potatoes.		Black Eyes	4.50 @ 4.55
Irish	2.50 @ 2.50	Red Kidneys	3.25 @ 3.50
Sweet, red	1.50 @ 1.50	Calico	3.10 @ 3.25
Sweet, yellow	1.50 @ 1.50	Small Whites	5.30 @ 5.50
Sweet, white	1.00 @ 1.25	Peas, dried	3.25 @ 3.50
Onions.		Grain.	
New Bermudas, lb.	4 1/2 @ 5	Corn, small yellow, ton.	36.00 @ 40.00
Vegetables.		Corn, large	30.00 @ 30.00
Beans, string, lb.	3 @ 4	Miscellaneous.	
Beans, lima in pod.	3 @ 3 1/2	Charcoal, bag 35 lbs.	60 @ 70
Beets, doz. bunch	80 @ 80	Hides, wet salted—	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Cabbage, lb.	1 1/2 @ 2	No. 1	12 @ 12
Carrots, doz. bunches.	40 @ 40	No. 2	11 @ 11
Celery, crate	20 @ 20	Kips	11 @ 11
Corn, sweet, 100 ears.	2.35 @ 2.35	Sheep Skins	20 @ 20
		Goat Skins, white	20 @ 20

The Territorial Marketing Division under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price and for cash. No commission is charged. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of the Division is U. S. E. S. Letter address Honolulu, P. O. Box 753. Store room 112 Queen street, near Maunakea. Telephone 1840. Wireless address USEX. A. T. LONGLEY, Superintendent.

LEGAL CLOUD ON IRWIN BEQUEST

Opinion of Probate Judge to Decide Whether or Not Associated Charities Will Get \$25,000.

Whether or not the bequest of \$25,000 which the late William G. Irwin made to charity in Honolulu is to be given to the Associated Charities depends upon the interpretation of the clause, which is to be submitted to a probate judge at San Francisco. This was brought out by A. Lewis, Jr., president of the Associated Charities yesterday morning following an inquiry made at the capital as to the official title of the Associated Charities.

In the Irwin will the clause states that the amount of \$25,000 shall be given to the United Charities of Honolulu. A similar bequest is made to the United Charities of San Francisco. There is no such organization either in San Francisco or Honolulu, though each city has an Associated Charities.

That the donor intended to make his wish plain is indicated by the fact that the name United Charities in both instances is written in capital letters.

It is felt that the opinion of the probate judge will show that the intent of the donor was that the money should go to the Associated Charities.

It was reported in the afternoon paper several days ago that the Associated Charities had incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000. President Lewis yesterday asked that this mistake be corrected as the Associated Charities is not a stock selling institution. In the papers it was stated that the property allowed to be owned by the corporation shall not exceed \$500,000 in value. The incorporators are Judge Sanford B. Dole, A. Lewis, Jr., Bishop Henry B. Restarick, Mrs. Fred W. Macfarlane and Mrs. Carl Du Roi. These organizers represent different charitable organizations. The Hawaiian Board of Missions and the Strangers Relief Association are among those represented.

The Associated Charities is one of Judge Dole's hobbies. He aided in its organization and until a year ago served as president of the organization. He then asked to retire and A. Lewis, Jr., was elected in his stead.

It is not known when a final decision will be reached in the Irwin bequest.

President Lewis announced yesterday that the association is aiding in caring for the unemployed in Honolulu. During the past month the organization has paid out \$227 for groceries and other supplies for needy families.

FIGHTING STILL ON AT TORREON

(Continued from Page One)

Martin, owned by the Compania Naviera del Pacifico, and carrying 900,000 pesos with which to pay the Federal garrison at Guaymas, was captured last Saturday by the Constitutionalists off Topolobampo, according to rebel dispatches received here today.

The vessel was not equipped with arms sufficient to withstand the Constitutional attack and Captain San Martin, realizing that resistance would be useless surrendered.

After landing the 900,000 pesos and making a thorough search for further treasure, the rebels sank the Benito Juarez. The officers and crew are being held on charges of aiding the Huerta government.

MANAGEMENT ENDORSED BY SUGAR COMPANY

The shareholders of the McBryde Sugar Company, by a unanimous vote of 115,433 shares present at the annual meeting yesterday, adopted a vote of confidence in the agents, Alexander and Baldwin Ltd. They endorsed their management of the affairs of the company in most emphatic terms. The resolution was introduced by E. I. Spalderson and Baldwin, in his report, stated that:

Joseph P. Cooke, president of Alexander and Baldwin, cost of production was only \$43.08 per ton as compared with Makaweli's \$42.04, if made on the same basis, omitting the McBryde interest and water charges.

The crop for 1914 will go above the preliminary estimate of 15,120 tons and may reach a full 16,000 tons. The 1913 crop was 14,600 tons. There were 6729 tons harvested to March 25, 1914.

No change was made in the board of directors. D. P. R. Isenberg stated that the cane is showing up splendidly and that the physical condition of the plantation is in good shape. The shareholders voted their approval of the policy of the directors in sending out the annual report in advance of the meeting.

BARRON CONFERS WITH WASHINGTON OFFICIALS

According to a cablegram received by the Star-Bulletin, Charles Barron yesterday held a long conference with Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, during which he explained in detail Governor Pinkham's views relative to the land situation in Hawaii, particularly concerning homesteading.

The political conference with Postmaster General Burleson and First Assistant Postmaster General Roper took place according to schedule, with no definite results reached.